The Weekly Louisianian.

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THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME II. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881. NUMBER 23.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 19 NOVEMBRE 1881.

APRÈS LE COMBAT.

La guerre politique qui a secoué le pays dans plus d'une douzaine d'Etats, Mardi de la semaine dernière, présente aux Républicains de la nation une leçon importante et marquante. Le résultat, dans la majorité des Etats, démontre que le parti est encore vivant. Quoique dans le Mississippi nos espérances n'aient pas été réalisées vu la politique du "fusil," le grain semé par le général King ne sera pas toutefois déraciné, et nous prédisons, que pour la dernière fois, cet Etat a été démocratique.

La victoire est complète en Virginie. Mais la leçon vient du grand Etat Empire. Une leçon qui dit, au parti Républicain, arrêtez! ou vos jours sont comptés. La guerre politique qui a eu lieu avec fureur dans cet Etat, non pas contre le parti Républicain, mais contre son plus grand chef, Roscoe Conkling, prouve clairement quel sera le résultat, si cette façon de procéder n'est pas arrêtée. Par son habileté et ses ressources extraordinaires, Roscoe Conkling, aujourd'hui est devant le pays, regardé comme l'homme le plus éminent, le plus en relief dans la politique américaine. Les regards du peuple américain se sont portés sur l'Etat de New York, et sur M. Conkling. On attendit en silence, ce que les envieux de ce grand homme, feraient de leurs engagements vis à-vis du parti Républicain. Il en a été presque chassé, et exposé comme une cible à la merci des petits journaux, ses services ont été suspendus du conseil du parti, il fut relegué à la vie privée. La Convention fut capturée et conduite par des "half-breeds." M. Conkling et ses amis traduits, la campagne contrôlée par ces géants, et le combat eut lieu avec le résultat que nous connaissons. Le ticket d'Etat et la Législature perdus, enfin un Waterloo pour le parti Républicain. Où sont les envieux de Conkling, où sont les chefs, les half-breeds, qui devaient conduire dans l'Etat de New York le parti au succès. Ils sont encore à venir; mais quoique le parti ait éprouvé un échec dans l'Etat Empire, tout n'est pas perdu, nous avons un Président hardi et agressif, il a du tact et de la sagacité, nous avons le héro du noble 306, il peut être appelé de sa retraite, et tenant en main la bannière Républicaine de New York, il conduirait la bande à la victoire. Nous n'avons qu'à le suivre de Chicago, où il maintint sa bande Spartiate à travers 36 ballotages, sans broncher ou faiblir, et quant le parti fut écrasé par 329, il prit la tête et anéantit les démocrates envieux de l'homme qu'ils apprirent plus tard à adorer, il conduisit le parti au succès, sur toute la ligne; c'était un grand homme alors, mais bientôt il fut repoussé par ceux-là même qu'il avait fait grands.

La lettre d'acceptation du Premier de la nation, démontra clairement que Conkling était condamné, et les Républicains peuvent-ils, sans rougir de honte, souffrir un pareil traitement à l'égard de M. Conkling. Le succès du parti de la nation dépend de New York, et les "half breeds" ont prouvé conclusivement leur incapacité à diriger les affaires dans cet Etat. Qu'ils se retirent, que les journaux Républicains qui se sont déliés, s'affublent d'une haire, prennent les cendres, et se repentent de l'injustice fait à Roscoe Conkling: Que les braillards d'office, se pénètrent du plus grand intérêt du parti, que de l'intérêt de leur personne, et que M. Conkling prenne dans les conseils du Gouvernement le rang le plus méritoire.

Le LOUISIANAIS est fier de sa position pour la défense de Conkling, sentant et sachant que nous représentons les désirs honnêtes de notre peuple. Notre position et leurs désirs ont été justifiés par le résultat de New York. Le parti ne peut plus douter que M. Conkling est la tête de la politique Républicaine. Les circonstances l'appellent de nouveau au premier rang, les Républicains lui demandent de quitter sa retraite et nous conseillons aujourd'hui, ce que nous conseillions hier, la paix. Nous espérons que M. Conkling, quoique affligé sous le poids de l'ingratitude des siens, voudra bien se rendre à l'appel de son parti, et que le Président entourera son Administration de l'esprit, du noble caractère, de la réputation intacte de ce géant. E que t sonn: le tocsin pour 1884, que le Président Arthur, Grant, Conkling, Logan et Cameron aillent de concert sur le champ de bataille conduire au succès les forces Républicaines. Le combat est fini, la leçon est bonne, et Conkling est vengé.

WAYNE MACVEAGH.

Le Président Arthur, dit le City Item, ferait aussi bien de cesser les suppliques qu'il emploie avec tant de chaleur vis-à vis de son "fugitif Avocat-Général". Wayne MacVeagh s'est retiré à Philadelphie pour y rester. Ayant conscience de son incapacité pour l'exercice de ses fonctions, il s'était décidé à recevoir sa décharge. Aussi, au sommet "de la poudre" qu'il avait soulevée dans les journaux au sujet de ses poursuites contre les individus du Star Route, il espérait passer comme un martyr. Mais à sa grande surprise le Président Arthur était d'un sérieux mortel à l'égard de ces poursuites, et invita M. MacVeagh à continuer et à finir ce qu'il avait commencé. Par tous les moyens en son pouvoir il a essayé de le mettre au "pied du mur," mais sans réussite, et ne réussira jamais, pour la raison simple que MacVeagh n'est pas un homme sincère, et qu'il n'a jamais désiré pénétrer plus avant que les journaux, dans les délits du Star Route. Il a réussi à obtenir un verdict de presque tous les écrivains en lettres, et cela suffit à son ambition.

Mac est passablement connu à la Nouvelle-Orléans. Il s'est rendu aux instances de Hayes, qui cherchait à valider son titre à la Présidence au moyens de droits abandonnés par la partie adverse. Il est venu ici au printemps de 1876 dans le but de réunir des informations telles, qu'il aurait pu disposer en faveur du Président, et qui l'aurait permis de décider avec justice des mérites respectifs des gouvernements de Packard et de Nicholls. Au lieu de faire une investigation complète, il prit ses abords à l'hôtel St. Charles, où il entretint de temps à autre quelques deux ou trois douzaines de coureurs des deux partis. Il a d'abord fleuré la question, et puis finalement conseillé à ceux-ci respectivement, le marché d'un parti à l'autre. Le choix a été réglé par l'habileté plus grande de celui qui a fourni l'argent. Naturellement l'Etat de la Louisiane paya le tout; et d'autres considérations, telles que l'élection d'un Sénateur au Congrès furent compris dans le marché. Ce fut une belle joie pour les Démocrates et un rire "vert" pour les Républicains lorsque MacVeagh informa le Président qu'il serait de son devoir de reconnaître le gouvernement de Nicholls, attendu que les fondements de l'organisation de Packard étaient anéantis par le fait de la défection de ses représentants à la Législature.

Packard fut de cette façon dépossédé, et reçut en échange, afin de calmer ses nerfs irrités, une belle place à l'étranger, pendant que ses amis restaient pour jouir de l'odieux, de la honte, de l'avoir vaillamment soutenu dans un combat si marquant. Après l'accomplissement de ce haut fait, M. MacVeagh prit son essor vers l'Est, où Mr. Hayes le permit de demeurer dans l'obscurité, jusqu'au moment ou Garfield l'appela pour le placer à un poste qui devait lui donner les moyens de se poser devant ses admirateurs comme un redresseur de torts.

UNE MACHINE EXTRAORDINAIRE.

"Une machine à cigars qui réunit en elle-même la coupe de la feuille de tabac et le roulement du cigar, a été inventée par un mon sieur de cette ville. On a obtenu un bon résultat, à une exposition faite de cette machine Samedi dernier, l'inventeur prétend qu'elle peut rendre 2000 cigars par jour. Les droits de patente ont été achetés à raison de $200,000 par une compagnie de New York, qui se propose de fabriquer ces machines et les mettre sur le marché."

Si nous devons exprimer notre opinion à l'égard de ces machines, nous dirons d'abord que malgré les bons résultats qu'elles ont donnés, le travail ne peut pas se comparer à celui fait à la main, il est incontestable qu'il ne peut être aussi garanti, et messieurs les manufacturiers le savent si bien, que tout en faisant travailler actuellement le système des moules, "qui en grande partie est fait à la main sauf la presse," il sont obligés dans un ouvrage fin et couteux d'employer la main exclusivement. Que sera-ce donc quant la machine fera tout le travail. Nous pourrions nous étendre longuement sur ce chapitre, et rendre les comparaisons qui seraient toujours à l'avantage du travail à la main, mais ce serait sans doute revenir sur une question déjà réglée à l'époque de l'apparition des moules dans ce métier. L'acheteur, ou plutôt le connaisseur sait parfaitement à quoi s'en tenir sur ce qu'il fume, et selon ses goûts, ses moyens, il a soin de choisir un cigar garanti. Il est vrai que le cigarier changera son mode de travailler et fera avec ses pieds un contingent quintuple de ce que ses mains fournissaient moyennant rétribution moindre. Car nous présumons qu'il faut un homme à chaque machine qui se travaille comme une machine à coudre, à moins que quelqu'autre esprit inventif ne vienne au moyen de courroies, réunir 20 machines ensemble et la vapeur s'en mêlant, ne jette sur le marché 40 000 cigars par jour. Ce que c'est que le monopole, voilà un capitaliste qui, avec un personnel de 15 ouvriers, tant mécaniciens que chauffeurs, peut dans l'espace de bien peu de temps faire assez de cigars pour enfumer toute une population, sans compter qu'il jette sur le pavé, crier gare, des centaines d'individus, jeunes et vieux, réduits, derrière leur misère, à l'apprentissage d'un autre métier, pendant qu'il les toise du haut de ses dollars.

LA MARINE FÉDÉRAL.

Voici d'après l'avis de la commission chargé de la réorganisation de la flotte Américaine quelles seraient la force et la dimension relative de ces différents navires: 2 vaisseaux de 5500 tonnes, pouvant filer quinze nœuds a l'heure; 6 vaisseaux de 4200 tonnes, pouvant filer 14 nœuds; 13 vaisseaux de 3500 tonnes, pouvent filer 13 nœuds, et 20 canonnières de 770 tonnes, pouvant filer 10 nœuds. Il ne faudra pas moins de huit années pour la construction de ces imposantes forces maritimes qui, réunies à celles que possède déjà la république, formeront un total de 62 navires capables de tenir la mer et d'offrir au pays la protection à laquelle il a droit.

Les retours officiels des élections dans la Pennsylvanie démontre que dans tous les comtés de cet Etat, M. Bailey, Républicain, a obtenu sur M. Noble, Démocrate, une pluralité de 7,002 voix.

L'activité du comité de Beattie dans l'intérêt du parti est hautement recommandable, sa fidélité vis-à-vis du mouvement de Mahone en Virginie, est une figure significative dans son genre. Ce comité prends des mesures pour organiser le parti dans tout l'Etat. Le juge Beattie est un homme influent, un défenseur sans compromis de l'administration actuelle, et il n'y a pas de doute à l'égard du succès de son comité.

Un maître de poste réajustenr forcé de donner sa démission. —Washington, 14—James Golde, qui avait été nommé, sur la recommandation du sénateur Mahone, maître de poste à Shakleford, vient de renvoyer sa commission à Washington, attendu, dit-il, que vu sa qualité de réajusteur, les propriétaires de Shaklefort se sont coalisés pour l'empêcher de trouver un emplacement pour son bureau de poste. L'assistant malte-général des postes a ordonné alors de suspendre le bureau de Shaklefort et de transmettre les lettres au bureau le plus voisin.

Philadelphie, 13—Pour mettre un terme aux vols de timbres-postes par les employés, d'où résulte la perte de tant de milliers de dollars tous les ans par les maisons de commerce, la Bourse maritime a demandé au département des postes d'adopter le système anglais de perforer les timbres des initiales quand ils sont vendus en grande quantité de $500 et davantage.

PROCLAMATION DU GOUVERNEUR.

Departement de l'Executif,
Etat de la Louisiane.

Conformément à l'article 72 de la Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane, autorisant le Gouverneur à convoquer l'Assemblée Générale en session extraordinaire, moi SAMUEL DOUGLASS McENERY, gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane, j'ai jugé convenable, en vue des graves nécessités existantes, de lancer cette proclamation, convoquant l'Assemblée Générale de cet Etat en session extraordinaire et spéciale, à la Maison d'Etat à la Nelle-Orléans, pour LUNDI, 5 décembre 1881, dans le but de légiférer sur les sujets suivants, savoir:

I. Décreter une loi ou des lois faisant des allocations pour couvrir les dépenses ordinaires du gouvernement; pour payer l'intérêt sur la dette publique; entretenir les écoles publiques, les universités et les charités publiques dans l'Etat de la Louisiane pour les années 1882, 1883; faire des allocations pour la Maison d'Etat; et pour le rachat des warrants de la maison d'Etat, et pour le transfert du siège du gouvernement.

II. Pour lever, collecter et forcer le paiement d'une taxe de license sur toutes les personnes, associations de personnes et de corporations, poursuivant un commerce, une profession, vocation ou ligne d'affaires, excepté les exemptions, de taxes conformément aux articles 106 et 207 de la Constitution.

III. Pour pourvoir à un revenu annuel pour l'Etat de la Louisiane, par une levée annuelle de taxes sur toutes les propriétés non exemptées de la taxe par la Constitution et pourvoir aux méthodes d'asseser et collecter les dites taxes et en forcer le payement.

IV. Pour pourvoir à la collection de toutes les taxes ou licences arriérées dues à l'Etat de la Louisiane; pourvoir à la vente de toutes les propriétés confisquées par l'Etat ou vendues à l'Etat pour taxes ou licences non payés; pourvoir à l'exécution de jugements pour taxes ou licences, rendus en faveur de l'Etat pour taxes ou licences.

V. Pour pourvoir aux frais, droits et charges, et au fonds des dépenses indiciaires dans la paroisse d'Orléans.

VI. Pour louer, vendre, échanger ou aliéner autrement la bâtisse de la Maison d'Etat, connue sous le nom d'Hotel St. Louis, dans la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans; pour l'assurer et faire une allocation pour réparations ou assurance déjà effectuées.

VII. Pour mettre en vigueur l'article 68 de la Constitution de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

VIII. Disposant de balances non allouées dans le trésor d'Etat et transférer les dits montants au fonds général, ou en faire des allocations spéciales.

IX. Une résolution jointe continuant les affaires d'une session dans une autre, comme affaires non terminées.

X. Pour mettre le Sénat à même de donner son avis sur toutes les nominations aux places, suivant l'article 68 de la Constitution.

Conformément au dit article 72 de la Constitution, la session spéciale est limitée à une période de 20 jours, et elle est est convoquée pour cette période, le pouvoir de légiférer étant limité par le dit article aux objets ci-dessus specialement énumérés.

Ainsi donné et signé de ma main et sous le sceau de l'Etat de la Louisiane, ce septième jour de novembre, A. D. 1881.

S. D. McENERY,
Gouverneur de la Louisiane.
WILL. A. STRONG, Secrétaire d'Etat.

FEUILLETON.

Commencé le 19 Novembre.

LES NUITS DE LA MAISON DOREE.

PAR

PONSON DU TERRAIL.

CHAPITRE 1.

Il pleuvait.

Le boulevard était désert, les bantiques fermées.

Minuit sonnait à la pendule d'un cabinet de la Maison d'Or, où deux hommes étaient assis en face l'un de l'autre. Ils étaient jeunes tous deux, élégants dans leur mise, distingués dans leurs manières.

Tous deux rêvaient à ravir le prototype du fils de famille. L'un s'appelait Raymond, l'autre se nommait Maxime.

Raymond était grand, il avait l'œil bleu, les cheveux blonds, le pied petit, la main allongée et fine.

Maxime était brun, de taille moyenne, svelte comme un créole de Bourbon, blanc et pâle comme un Moscovite.

Ils étaient l'un et l'autre assis devant une table garnie de trois couverts.

Les crevettes rouges et la buisson d'écrevisses étaient intacts, le vieux médoc n'avait point été débouché, le champagne attendait dans un seau d'eau frappée.

Maxime et Raymond ne voulaient point, sans doute, toucher à leur fourchette avant l'arrivée du troisième convive.

Raymond se levait de temps à autre, allait ouvrir la fenêtre et se penchait au dehors, sans nul souci de la pluie fine et pénétrante qui mouillait l'asphalte des trottoirs.

—Rien! rien! murmurait-il, hormis mon cocher qui dort sur son siège, et le tien qui lit un journal du soir à la lueur d'un reverbère, Antonia ne viendra pas!..

Puis il revenait s'asseoir en face de Maxime et rallumait son cigare à l'une des bougies placées sur la table.

—Ah ça! mon cher, dit Maxime comme Raymond répétait pour la troisième fois: "Antonia ne viendra pas!" es-tu fou ce soir?

—Moi? fou.

—Sans doute.

—Pourquoi cette question?

—Tu es jeune et beau; tu as cinquante mille francs de rente; tu passes pour un des hommes à la mode; et tu veux qu'Antonia ne vienne pas!

—Peut-être ne m'aime-t-elle plus?

—O cœur naïf! murmura Maxime. L'homme qui a cinquante mille livres de rente est toujours aimé.

—Tu crois?

Et Raymond eut un sourire triste.

—Mais, reprit Maxime, quelle singulière idée as-tu donc eu de nous inviter ce soir, moi ton vieil ami, *elle* la femme que tu aimes, à venir souper ici, en partie fine, comme des étudiants qui ont reçu leur pension mensuelle et veulent éblouir des grisettes?

Raymond continua à sourire et se tut.

Maxime poursuivit:

—N'as-tu pas, tout en haut du faubourg Saint-Honoré, un petit hôtel charmant? Et ta salle à manger tendue de cuir, meublée en vieux chêne, jonchée d'un tapis d'Orient, ne nous a-t-elle point réunis assez souvent pour que l'idée de nous conduire au cabaret n'ait pu te venir? *A Continuer.*

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SAMUEL W. LEWIS,
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aug29 2m

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We state for the information of several of our correspondents that business communications must be directed to H. C. C. Astwood, Editor; and Manager, 392 Bienville street local notes to W. R. Boyd, 102 Chartres street, until further notice. We cannot be held responsible for communications directed otherwise, and are powerless to redress complaints.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
Mr. John Pochelu,
Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City;
B. Boguille, "
Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers;
Mr. A. Parsal, Thibodaux;
Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux;
Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West Baton Rouge.
Mr. B. V. Barranco, East and West Baton Rouge.
Charles Rexborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
R W Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, Concordia.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinet, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Francois, St Landry.
M. W. Overton, Kansas, Topeka.
A. J. Walker, Texas.

President Arthur has issued his proclamation setting forth the 24th day of November as the day of general thanksgiving.

Ex-Senator Conkling's representative district sat down pretty severely upon both, the half breeds and Democratic candidates at the recent elections.

We call special attention to the circular letter from the Beattie Committee printed elsewhere in our columns it deserves prompt action by all loyal Republicans.

Guiteau is being tried of course if there is any justice in the land he must be hanged, be committed willfulmurder from which his pretended insanity should not excuse him.

The zealous efforts being put forth by Senator Kellogg to harmonize the party in the State is praise worthy. It shows that the Senator has the success of the party at heart. His efforts can be crowned with success by adhering to the wishes of the people.

Rumor says that Lowry's majority which was claimed to be thirty thousand has dwindled down to five thousand. Complete returns are being kept back so as not to wipe it out altogether Gov. King who undoubtedly carried the State will make a bold and vigorous contest. Down with the Mississippi plan.

A communication from our esteemed friend, Hon. Alex Nogues, of Markeville, accompanied by a Postoffice money order to the LOUISIANIAN is encouraging. He informs us that the paper is heartily indorsed in that section and desires that Gov. Pinchback be recognized by the administration for a prominent position. This is the general sentiment of the entire people of the State.

THE FARCE.

As indicated in our last issue the elections in the Second and Fifth Wards of this city went by default and proved to be a complete farce. The successful candidates receiving less then 300 votes. This is horrifying when it is known that in either wards the republicans have not less than one thousand registered voters. There can be no better evidence of the condition of the party in this State then that shown by these elections. The Administration and our representatives at Washington should see by this the real necessity of a change of base in this State unless it means the abandonment of the party. No matter how crushing these facts may be the LOUISIANIAN cannot fail to unearth them. The Beattie Committee was timely and honest in calling the attention of the ward organizations to these elections urging vigorous action in behalf of Republican candidates, but no Republican candidate was nominated and no action taken in the matter. The reasons are plain; the Presidents of these wards are under the control of the Custombouse who have all of the sinews of war and did not desire success at this time. We ask shall the rights of the people be continually abandoned in this way? If the ordeal of holding on was not in process the Republican Party would have added two members to its numbers in the State Legislature. What is true of State representatives is true of Congressional Representatives. The 2nd ward is in the Second Congressional District and the 5th. ward is in the 1st. Congressional District both of these districts properly and judiciously managed can be carried by the Republican Party. In the last election had there been harmony in the party Gov. Hahn would have been undoubtedly elected by a clear majority in the Second District, giving Louisiana one more Republican Congressmen. The Beattie Committee without patronage or National support had its hands full to carry the Third Congressional District which was the only district carried by the Republicans in the State. We trust that Senator Kellogg and Congressman Darrall who undoubtedly have the success of the Party at heart, aside from prejudice must see the necessity of a change here and so represent it to the National Administration. Protests from all over the State are coming to the LOUISIANIAN daily as the only Journal representing the interest of Republicans in this State. Whilst we are called sensational can we be deaf to the cries of the people? Can we be blind to the interest of the Party? We cannot be; our protest united with that of the people must go forth until active and zealous Republicans are placed in control of the machinery of the Party in this State. The reign of half breeds are over, and we say stalwarts to the front and there will be no doubt as to the result.

COLORED LABOR.

The attention of the business men of this community is especially called to the dissatisfaction existing among the colored laborers of this State and especially of this city. It cannot be ignored that this is an important question. The colored laborer is the bone and sinew of the prosperity of this State. It is the colored men who grows the rice, sugar, cotton and other products of the State. The mammoth river palaces which brings to our levees the products of the plantations and farms are all handled to a large extent by colored men. The press and longshore work of this city is dependent to a great extent upon these people, and yet the injustice which is being practiced daily, cannot fail to injure the prosperity and success of this State unless some remedy is applied.

The press of this country is loud in denouncing the barbarous treatment and extortion of the Irish landlord and yet this treatment cannot compare with that of the colored laborer in some portions of this State. In many sections of North Louisiana the condition of the laborer is as bad as that of a slave. The idea of a man being compelled to pay ten dollars per acre per annum for land which will not yield more than a bale of cotton to the acre, and pay at the rate of one fifth for ginning and three prices for his supplies, is just about twice as rigid as that of the Irish landlord. All over the State labor organizations are being called into existence for the purpose of protecting against these wrongs. At Donaldsonville a meeting has been held setting forth the grievances of the laborer in that section. It is an indication of what will follow in other sections unless some action is taken by our business men. There can be no doubt as to the justice of their claims. The rights of white laborers are recognized why not the more important element to the material interests of the State? The recent strike in this city beggars description as far as injustice done to colored men are concerned. All of the odium of the recent strike were thrown upon them, many were beaten, one was killed, several threatened with personal violence because they dared to to protect the rights of the business community, and the price of their fidelity to-day is ostracism. The colored longshoremen and cotton screwmen are deprived of work because they stood by the merchant, the white associations refusing to give them work or to work with them because they stood firm by the business community during the recent strike. These are wrongs which the business community should correct. White labor can be more readily supplanted in this State than colored labor. It is the duty of the merchant and the farmer to protect and encourage this important element in our State. The LOUISIANIAN has ever been a persistent opponent to emigration, often to its own detriment, believing that the time would come when our business men would see the necessity of insisting upon the protection of this class in all of its rights and immunities, but how can we consistently do this if our business men who should be solely interested are indifferent about the matter? We call the serious attention of our merchants, farmers, steamboatmen, capitalists, the Cotton and Merchants Exchange, and the Committee of Safety to this important matter, believing that it is of sufficient importance to receive their attention and immediate action. The colored man must be protected in his civil, political and industrial rights, without which we can have no peace or prosperity in this State.

"THE SOLID SOUTH."

Ex-President Grant is one of the wisest and coolest headed politicians in the country. His sayings though few, in many instances have proven almost prophetic. Some time ago he said in substance that the break in the "Solid South" would come, that it only needed some one with nerve enough to lead the way, and when it did come so many would be found going that way that they would only wonder why they had not done so sooner. This fact is appearant today, Virginia under the leadership of Gen. Mahone, has led the way. Mississippi is torn asunder, the Democrats can never carry that State again. Now comes Arkansas which is about to split upon the very rock which sunk the Bourbon ship in Virginia, the debt question. There is no doubt that the breach in Arkansas is a permanent one and that Arkansas is lost to the "Solid South." The Picayune with its Bourbon tendency has already begun to shed tears, but this vassalating journal will soon realize that the progress of this Nation cannot be stopped by such contaminating policies and measures, as characterises the Bourbon Democracy of the South. The two most respectable journals of this State are already pursuing a course which must eventually tear them away from Bourbon tendencies. No one can read the New Orleans Democrat or the "Peoples' Vindicator" of Natchitoches without seeing that their days are numbered in the Bourbon camp. The coming Extra Session of the Legislature of this State will lay the foundation of a breach in the ranks of the Democratic party which will render it irreparable. The debt question all over the South have been an eating cancer which cannot be cured at the hands of the Bourbon Democracy. There is no State in the Union whose financial question is in a more deplorable condition than that of Louisiana. It is safe to say that before the next presidential contest, Arkansas and Louisiana at least will have followed Virginia out of the ranks of the "Solid South."

Gov. Pinchback is the unanimous choice of the Stalwart Republicans of this State for a leading Federal position. His loss in active politics for the past eight years has been keenly felt. He is the ablest and most fearless leader of the race in the South. The masses have recognized this and can now understand why he has been ostracised so long. An attempt by those who are opposed to any independent colored man coming to the front will be hotly contested now. The defeat of the Gov. at this time will prove that the masses can never be heard. But we believe that the President knows the situation.

Judge Taylor Beattie, Chairman of the Republican State Central Executive Committee was in town during the week, the Judge is looking well and is as stalwart as ever. He had an extensive talk with Senator Kellogg relative to the party in this State. He says that President Arthur is the right man in the right place. He will call upon the President some time in December together with the committee appointed recently, and lay before him the condition of the party in this State. His relations with Senator Kellogg were perfectly pleasant and friendly.

The National Republican will commence its weekly edition from January 1st. Those interested in a live weekly republican journal edited at the National Capital should not fail to subscribe to the Republican. The Republican during the recent contest it was perfectly in accord with our people. It has ever been manly in its defence of President Arthur. Gen. Grant, ex-Senator Conkling and all of the stalwarts. Dont fail to subscribe to the Republican.

PROFESSOR RICHARD T. GREENER.

The following from the Washington Sunday Item receives our endorsement. Professor Greener is one of our ablest colored men and is among those who should receiveived recognition at the hands of the President. His appointment would reflect credit upon the race and would receive the indorsement of colored Republicans throughout the country.

Professor Richard T. Greener is a candidate for an appointment under President Arthur. He is an earnest and active Republican, a worthy representative of young colored men. He is an acknowledged orator of no mean ability. But for the reverses of 1876, he would now be reflecting upon our race in Congress, where men of his calibre are needed. The colored people should never forget how he saved Perry from being dragged back to death in North Carolina, contending in legal argument against lawyers like Hon. R. T. Merrick. He roused the legal North on the subject of the Exodus, while his unwearied defence of Cadet Whittaker, at a cost to himself of money and position, ought to be fresh in every Negroe's memory. Men have been fitted and honored for far less moral heroism. Professor Greener has been a teacher of wise usefulness.

His old pupils now scattered over the country revere him. He is still remembered as a vigorous and independent journalist. His famous defence of the negro, in the National Quarterly Review won him wide fame. As a campaign orator in Ohio, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York, he is well known.

Always working for others, he now by right asks recognition for himself, and we know that we echoe the voice of the colored press and people throughout the country when we say they will support him for any position to which he may aspire. A man of Professor Greener's training, antecedents experience should be a cabinet officer, at least, he should have a commanding place here at Washington, where he can do good for his race throughout the country. He has ability, character, qualification. Professor Greener has the confidence of the young men and the respect of the old. Though young in years, he is old in service. Let us rally to his support by letters and resolutions and show President Arthur that there is one high appointment he could make from our race, which would receive the assent of the colored people from Main to California.

THE SIDE SHOW.

This little side show died before it was born and one of our pretended statesman who knows all about every thing is left to wonder in amazement. A respectable Republican like Judge Stace could not be drawn into this office seeking side show. The Beattie Committie represents the Republican Party of this State. The people of the State are unimous for Grant and their representatives created the Beattie Committee and that settles the question. What was done at Chicago was anything to beat Grant but that dont hold good with the Republicans of Louisiana, Judge Stace is quoted as saying:

Regarding the announcement made in the States of Monday last that he had been made Chairman of a meeting of Republicans, held with the object of calling a convention for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican party of this State, that gentleman expresses his entire surprise at the honor thus thrust upon him, not having been present at the meeting in question. Mr Stace furthermore states for the information of his friends both Democrats and Republicans, that he is not inclined, and respectfully declines the appointment.

The following clipping deserves serious consideration by the colored organizations of this city. There is no city in the Union where these facts are more appearant than in New Orleans.

The colored people in New York are arranging to build a hall for the Colored Young Men's Union Christian Association which, besides providing accommodations for their association, will meet many pressing wants for societies, etc. The enterprise calls for $100,000. Many white people who have been friendly to the advancement of the colored race were present, among them Drs. J. D. Fulton, S. Ireneus Prime, Chas. F. Deems and Bevan, Samuel Morley, of London, M P. The white speakers said it was only necessary for the colored people to do something substantial for them to receive the co-operation of the whites. Mr. Morley put his name down for $500, and said when the movement was quite well advanced he would hand around a subscription paper among his friends. Another gentleman said when the colored people raise $10,000 he would add $10,000. The movement promises to succeed. We trust it will.

Now what must we say of Washington? There is much greater need for a similar movement here than in New York, and the conditions for success ought to be quite as good.

In the first place there are *sixty thousand colored people* in this district, several hundred different lodges and societies and not one decent hall owned by us. We pay out at from five hundred to one thousand dollars a month on rent for societies, and yet the only respectable society hall is that leased, not owned, by the Masonic fraternity.

There is not a popular literary organization here, and yet there is said to be more and higher literary abilities here than in any other city of the land.

A hall located in a central section of our society, which besides containing apartments for entertainments and a reading room, will add much to the financial strength of our people by husbanding much that is now dissipated. We are sure that for $30,000—probably for very much less—such a building can be erected that will be an ornament to the city and a credit to the race, and the money paid out for rent by the different organizations, etc., would pay the interest on the amount to build such a hall and provide a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the principal.—People's Advocate

TRUE AS GOSPEL.

COMING BACK.

We are glad to see signs of our weak-kneed white Republicans coming back in the ranks. They have wandered away from the fold long enough, and a few more bricks of encouragement from the colored element, which principally holds the party together, will naturally tend to strengthen our weak brethren.—We cannot blow against Mr. W. L. Clarke as the Savannah Echo does, but at the same time we are aware that Mr. Clarke has given the Republican party a considerable amount of trouble; not more than many other pretended leaders, perhaps, although we cannot tell Mr. Clarke to leave the State, this being a free country. But we can say this much: If these white leaders can't do more for the party than they have done, we would be pleased to have them not meddle with our party at all.—You have made pretences quite long enough, and have at last succeeded in wrecking the party. We want to reinstate the party; but we deem it best to have these wishy-washy white Republicans to stay out of the ranks unless you can be such men as Darnell, Atkins and Col. George L. Thomas.—Weekly Defiance.

PRESS NOTES.

Colored Virginians went solid. Let us see if they will be remembered after the battle.—Huntsville Gazzette.

The stalwarts of the Republican party under the leadership of Judge Beattie are fast gaining ground in this State.—Morgan City Free Press.

There is among the scientists assisting Edison, a colored man, a native of South Carolina, and graduate of Oberlin.—Conservator.

There are thirteen more of the do-nothing Republicans of the County Board, and we intend to down every one of them unless they show some consideration for the colored voter.—Conservator.

The Corporation colored school was opened on Monday last. Eugene H. Thornhill is principal with Mrs. C. Le Blanc and Mrs. Alice Robinson as assistant. A new addition has been added to the building, the fences repaired and the building otherwise improved.—Thibodaux Sentinel.

Virginia, the old Dominion, the ex-mother of Presidents, the State in whose bosom sleep the bravest and most chivalric of the followers of the lost cause, the State in which the rebellion penetrated most, has achieved a new distinction, and will be known in history as the burial place of the solid South.—Bulliten.

Trenton N. J. Sentinel: Geo. L. Sexton, a colored man of Alexandria, Va., recently deceased, left an estate valued at $100,000. He left but five heirs one of whom is Wm. P. Jackson, formerly of this city but now of Freehold, N. J. Mr. Jackson has proceeded to Alexandria to look after his interest.—Mobile Gazzette.

A few weeks ago when three peaceable colored men were shot down by Bourbons while on thier way to a political meeting in Mississippi, Democratic papers called it an "assassination by unknown parties," but when colored men shoot down white ruffians who try to prevent their voting, the same papers call it a "diabolical murder of white, by Negroes.—Indianapolis Journal.

The result of the Austin municipal election does not astonish us. We give the credit of the success of Col. Saylor to the advocacy of the Austin Citizen, the colored man's paper in that city. Mr. Saylor ran as a Republican and deserves his victory on that account. The truth is, people are getting mightly tired of this thing they call Democracy.—San Antonio Light.

Why should not a Representative Southern Republican be appointed to the Cabinet? Would such a recognition of the Southern wing of the party lessen its chances for future success or a tract aught from its respectability and influence. On the contrary would it not arouse to renewed life that ever true and faithful body of Republicans whose votes always give victory to the party in close national contests.—Huntsville Gazette.

We are informed that post-masters in small country towns and villages are not very particular about delivering mail matter—especially newspapers addressed to to colored persons. The goverment pays them a salary to deliver mail to whomsoever it may be addressed. We pay postage on all papers sent through mail to our subscribers—hence we desire them delivered promptly. The post-offices that are used as kit-hens, dining rooms and nurseries, and where the mail is handled by children, boarders, cooks and loafers, should have more attention from the proper authorities.—Ohio Falls Express.

Rooms Republicans State Central Executive Committee.

Corner Exchange Alley and Customhouse. St.

TAYLOR BEATTIE, Charmain.

November 15th, 1881.

To the Republicans of the State of Louisiana.

The Committee deem it advisable to have a complete and thorough organization of the Republican party throughout the State, and that it must have the hearty co-operation of every ward organization and of every individual Republican in each parish of the State. It can be no longer doubted that the interests of the party have been entirely abandoned by those who have pretended to represent the Republican party for no other purpose than the control of Federal offices.

Since the canvass of the State by Judge Taylor Beattie, the Republican nominee for Governor in 1879, who was wantonly abandoned by the very campaign committee who pretended to manage his canvass, no action has been taken outside of the Third Congressional District looking to the success of the party in the State.

The Beattie Committee called into existence by the representatives of the people in convention assembled, who with a unanimous voice were instructed by their constituents to stand by Grant first, last and all the time at Chicago, do now call upon the Republicans of Louisiana to rally to the standard of the party of universal suffrage, universal education and progress, and prepare for success in the coming Congressional, State and National elections. We have for the first time since the Administration of President Grant, what may be termed a Republican President, in the person of Chester A. Arthur. One who will guard alike the interests of all sections and the rights of every citizen, one who will not allow the Federal patronage of any State to be used for the exclusive right of controling conventions against the will of the people.

The recent victory in Virginia is a righteous indication of the growing sentiment of the conservative people of the South in favor of the Grand principles of the Republican Party. The people of Louisiana led by fearless and respectable men such as Judge Beattie, will not fail to subscribe to the principles of the Republican Party and they cannot fail to concede a fair vote and an honest count as decreed by the people of Virginia. We feel it to be your imperative duty then, to begin your organizations at once. We desire that every parish organization will put itself in immediate communication with the Sub-Committee of the State Central Executive Committee, reporting the condition of the Party in your parish and a complete list of its officers, and vacancies. You cannot fail to see the necessity of prompt action when you consider the signal failure of the Democratic Party to bring about their promised reform in the State and city governments. Every department of government in this State and city has become demoralized and we fail to make that progress and prosperity enjoyed by other Republican States. The management of affairs by the present Federal officials after four years complete control, is sufficent evidence of their incompetency to bring about Republican success in this State, the Party demand a change. The Administration of President Arthur being identical with that of President Grant's, voices the sentiments of the Republicans of Louisiana as represented by this Committee. The Committee desires a thorough and immediate organization. Your communication must be directed to Chairman Republican Sub-Committee.

By order of the Committee.

New Orleans La.,

WM. M. BURWELL, Chairman,
H. C. C. ASTWOOD,
Secretary Pro. tem.,

HALL SUB-COUNCIL, NINTH WARD C. M. P. U.

November 6th, 1881.

The Council meet to consider important business, after which Mr. O. Allain was requested to address the Council. Mr. Allain spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the C. M. P. U., Ninth Ward.

Gentlemen:—Surely it will benefit the masses of the Republican party not only in the State of Louisiana but our National Republican party as a whole. Acknowledging political liberty to investigate the meaning of the word and the powers involved in the principle, surely it concerns a people claiming equal rights. To examine how they may exert those rights, with a view to equal benefit, but let the friends of man be of good courage in a good cause, let them not faint with weariness under the the heedlessness of folly. Above all let them not swerve from the straight and clear path in which it must be their aim, to lead the erring and warring family of humankind, let them be true to their fellow creatures as the simple expounder of nature, and by slow degrees the ears of men shall be won and their minds composed to reflection of the welfare of our Republican party in the State of Louisiana. Far off may be the day of universal peace and universal knowledge, but every effort made and word spoken by us approches us to its dawn and even now, see we not omens of that dawn, feel we not something stirring in the air bear we not from time to time some faint but spirit stirring sound prophitic of the light, and of life, and the animation which are to come. See we not, ears opening perceive we not, understandings awakening is not the spirit of inquiry abroad and shall not truths which would now startle the ear erelong sink into the heart, all things may we hope for man should our efforts in this place be successful let us water the seed we have planted, and from it shall spring a tree whose branches will shadow the land, let us be true to the cause we have espoused and it shall conquer the world, in the first place my friends I pray you to observe and well to understand, that the simple machinery of representative party carried through all of its parts give falicity for its being moulded at will and may ever change with the changing spirit of the age and express the sentiment and advance the interest of each successive generation.

The speech was warmly received and on motion the Secretary was ordered to solicit the LOUISIANIAN the recognized Journal of the race to give space to the same in its valuable columns.

O. BUTLER, Secretary.

New Orleans, La, Nov. 1881.

To the W. M. Wardens, Officers and Members of Richmond Lodge N° 1 F. A. A. Y. M.

Brethren, Your committee, raised at the last stated communication and charged with the solemn duty of committing to writing, our poignant grief at, and condolence on the demise, of our late esteemed and respected brother, William Mulford, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions as expressive of our collective and individual feelings, and recommend their adoption, to wit:

Whereas, God in his all wise providence, has seen fit to call our late beloved Bro., William Mulford, from labor to an everlasting refreshment, and,

Whereas, While it is our devout duty to bow our heads in the most reverential manner to that divine decree which surpasses all human understanding, we feel it also a duty we owe to the lamented decedent to enter upon record our lofty appreciation of his eminent services, wise counsels, and undeviating exemplary demeanor during his transitory existence upon this earthly scene.

Therefore, Be it resolved, That in the death of brother William Mulford, Richmond Lodge No. 1 F. A. A. G. M., is left a void hard, very hard to be filled, an officer of great ability, sound discretion, the strictest integrity and sterling worth. A fellow member of high order, the most pleasing and gentlemanly manners, a firm believer in and a rigid exemplifier of the ancient and venerable teachings of Masonic jurisprudence and ritualitic provisions, and of whom we were justly proud and delighted to honor.

His afflicted widow bereft of a most tender, loving and loved husband, whose honored memory she, in common with us all, will ever cherish. We extend to her our heartfelt condolence, with the hope that her distressed heart may soon be reconciled to the divine injunction that "man that is born of a woman is of but few days and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord!"

The community, a most estimable, zealous and useful citizen, a natural philanthropist, a scholar and a christian gentleman; one to know him, was but to love him; a citizen whose ascension to that Realm of Eternal Bliss, creates a void in general society equally as potent and valuable as in this fraternity!

Resolved, That the brethren wear the customary badge, and the Lodge room be draped in the habilements of mourning for a period of sixty days and that copies of these preamble and resolutions be properly engrossed, signed and furnised his bereaved widow and to the press for publication.

Fraternally submitted,
J. B. GAUDET, Chairman,
WM. A. HALSTON,
HENDERSON MCCRAY,
SAM'L D. HALE,
GEORGE C. MASON.

Adopted Nov. 7th, 1881.
H. MCCRAY, Secretary.

DONALDSONVILLE, Nov. 4th, 1881.

To the President and Members of the Workingmens Protective Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Donaldsonville, Ascension, La.

Gentlemen—We, the workingmen of this parish in meeting assembled, do hereby notify you that unless something is done in this Convention in the way of communicating with the planters of this parish to make better terms with us laborers than what has been offered, we will be compelled to strike in view of the above.

Be it resolved, That a committee of Five with the President be appointed to meet the planters and try to make better arrangements for the laborers than what has been offered, provided their actions be approved by this body or a majority of them acting as a committee of the whole.

Whereas, This the Workingmens Protective Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish Louisiana, organisation, have been criticised by one or two local newspapers and by this criticism has caused some of the planters to be in fear of some trouble coming out of this organization, when in fact this organization do not want to cause the planters or any one else to have trouble; and

Whereas, There is but one newspaper in this parish, to wit: "The Donaldsonville Chief," and that paper being printed only in the interest of a few political tricksters and against that of the mass of the people. That party of tricksters referred to know so well that in the event of success of this organization that it would be a school in itself for the people, and would prevent them from playing their tricks on them, and it is with those views they resist this movement, and knowing as we do that those planters opposing this organization being identified with the political party in power in this State and has a great deal of influence with them, we fear that they may be so misled by those few political tricksters pretending to be their friends, only to keep on the right side of them because the party the planters are identified with are in power. Therefore, so as to well inform our great and wise states man, the Governor of the people and not of a party, his Excellency S. D. McEnery and Honorables Jonas, Kellogg, and C. B. Darrall, our representative in Congress.

Be it resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the New Orleans Democrat, Times, Picayune, Observer and LOUISIANIAN.

JAMES J. SULLIVAN, Pres.
O. P. MARTIN, Secretary.

Local.

Gov. Pinchback will arrive during the coming week.

Mr. Duncan Smith of Tensas parish is in the city.

Rev G W Bryant returned to the city this week from Montgomery, Ala.

An excursion over the New Orleans Pacific road will arrive to-morrow from Baton Rouge.

Judge Taylor Beattie arrived from Lafourche during the week and registered at the Cosmopolitan.

After the 1st proximo, the employees of the Customhouse will be paid off on the 1st and 15th of the month.

We are pleased to meet on the streets again, Mr. M J Simms who is just recovering from his late severe illness.

Mr. P. G. Deslonde has received the appointment of Chief of Laborers in the Appraiser's Department in the Customhouse.

Senator Kellogg has returned from his plantation on the Teche and contemplate's and early departure to Washington, D. C.,

Mr. W H Griffith; our genial friend and the energetic agent of the firm of T B Stamps arrived in the city on the Steamer J M White last Wednesday.

Rev Dr W S Alexander returned to the city last Tuesday from an extended tour of the North and Europe. He will hold divine service at Central Church to-morrow at 11 a m.

Rev. A. S. Jackson, the new pastor of the Free Mission Baptist Church, on Common, near Claiborne street, left last Monday on a short visit to his family in Jackson, Mississippi, and will return next Saturday.

The business centre of the city is presenting an appearance of growing enter prise and permenent prosperity. Large and commodious buildings of towering height and beautiful architecture are beginning to ornament our principal thoroughfares.

Mr. Ernest Loquet, a young man of fine talents and accomplishments, we are pleased to note is engaged for our French columns and will translate our English editorials into French when deemed of special interest, and when requested by a respectable number of our subscribers.

The Brant Lacrosse Club of Ontario, Canada, contemplate a visit to the city next February accompanied with an Indian team. A local team will be organized to engage the visiting teams in this famous game,—Lacrosse.

Some years ago the athletic game of Indian sport was very popular in this city and thousands of people would attend a well contested game.

The Labor's Protective Benevolent Mutual Aid Association, at a regular meeting held at their Hall corner France and Craps streets, on the 13th inst., elected for the ensuing annual term, the following officers: John W. Edwards, President; Samuel Carter, Vice President; Foster Chase, Treasurer; John J. Learson, Secretary; Alfred Mitchell, Assistant Secretary; C. J. Roch, Counselor.

The Steamship Mississippi of the Dominion line, from Liverpool, Eng., arrived at her wharf last Wednesday, with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty immigrants. Sixty Germen who will settle in St. Landry parish; sixty-five Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who will go to Texas, and twenty-five skilled mechanics from English machine shops who will remain in the city where employment has been secured.

The Pride of Orleans, Tabernacle No. 3, B. S. L. C., will give a grand festival at the Hall of "La Ponssiniere Chretienne," St. Peter street between Johnson and Prieur, on Saturday evening, November 26, 1881. Managers: Mrs. L. Rowe, Mrs. C. Thornton, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mrs. R. mastrick, Mrs. R. Dussieau, Miss. V. Robertson, Miss M. Blache. Mssrs. J. J. Johnson, W. H. Robertson, J. W. Mitchell, J. V. Labostrie. Admission 15 cents.

In the local election last Monday in the 2nd and 5th wards for Representatives to the General Assembly, a very small vote was cast. Out of a total average of 2600 voters only 1005 votes were polled. The Democrats were hopelessly divided and their several factions nominated independent candidates in each ward. The Republicans not being organized made no nominations and abstained from voting, thus throwing away an excellent chance of electing two members to the General Assembly and letting their cause go by default.

At a regular meeting held Nov. 16, 1881, Ezra Chapter 4, Royal Arch Masons working under the jurisdiction of the G. R. A. Chapter of the Dist. of Columbia, the following officers were elected and installed: Companions, Jno G Lewis, high priest; C E Newton, King; F C Antoine, Scribe; C F Ladd, Treasurer; W G Brown, Secretary; Geo P Nelson, Captain of host; Pierre Landry, Principal sojourner; Jos H Banyan, R A Captain; A P Williams, Master of 3d Veil; H McCray, Master of 2d Veil; A R Blunt Master of 1st Veil; Jeff Stokes Guard.

The grand Organ Recital given by Prof. W. H. Pilcher attracted a large and appreciative audience at St. Philip P. E. Church last Monday evening. The entertainment was a grand musical treat and an artistic rendition of inspiring music from the old masters of sacred song. By special request, Prof. Pilcher has kindly consented to repeat his Concert on Tuesday evening of the 29th inst., at the church, with a new and choice programme of organ solos and vocal selections. We anticipate a large attendance. Admission 25 cents.

Viscount Paul d'Abzac, French Consul, informs the Mayor of the city that the delegation of French visitors who came to this country by invitation of the Government to participate in the celebration of the Yorktown Centennial will visit this city within twenty days. The municipal autorities will make arrangements for a grand reception and ovation to be tendered to these distinguished descendants of the noble Frenchmen who fought with the American patriots in their great struggle for Independance in the dark days of the Revolution.

Mr. J. B. Gaudet has been appointed U. S. Gauger of Customs. This is a recognition of the valuable services of a worthy Republican of influence in the ranks of the party and of prominence in its councils. Mr. Gaudet having assisted us on the staff during the absence of the present editor and manager, while on a visit to Washington last winter, we take pleasure in congratulating him on his promotion to this important position in the Customs service.

Several families residing in the Third District were poisoned last Sunday by eating cream cakes purchased at the bakery of Mr. Flotte, on Frenchmen near Victory street. The police officials have made a thorough investigation of this terrible whole sale poisoning of men, women and children, and ascertained that the utensils used in the bakery for pastry are of brass and copper, and although kept very neat and clean, after a minute examination came to the conclusion that verdigris had accumulated in the dents of these utensels which poisoned the pastry. The families poisoned make a total of 54 persons. This sad affair has darkened with gloom several happy households and caused much excitement The physicians certify that most of the persons poisoned are convalescing and that they will all recover after a short illness.

MASONIC AND SOCIETY NEWS.

BY W. JOHN DELACY.

Brother R. H. Taylor, D. D. G. W. P. of the Order of Eastern Star will next week establish a Chapter at Morgan City under Control of Esther Grand Chapter of Louisiana.

Strange! It is strange that the craft are not informed of the suspension from the Scotch Rite Lodges of a few of our "Masonic Butterflies," so much for dual membership and friendly relations.

Berry Lodge No. 2 has moved from Carondelet street to Masonic Hall on Camp street.

We are pleased to know that at an early date there will be established a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in this State.

We must get away with the too prevalent idea that Masonry will make a good man out of corrupt material. Never admit an unworthy man with the hope that Masonry will make him better.

What remains to be Done will appear next week.

What Makes You A Mason? Who of the Mystic Brotherhood has not had this important question asked him once and again. We, while yet a young Mason, had it impressed upon us that this is a test question, and that all should be prepared to answer it promptly and correctly. Years have past away, and much time has been devoted to the study of the principles of the Order, and the more are we convinced that this is a test question, and the answer we give will decide whether we are or are not Masons.

We often hear of "obligated Masons," by which we are led to infer that our obligations have much to do with the making of us. But we should ever bear in mind that it more, much more than the mere repeating of obligations to make us all that binding obligations imply. How many there are who assume obligations, and yet never discharge them! The mere taking of vows does not make us great or good; the keeping of vows may do so. And here is where we too often err. We think we are Masons because we have taken the obligation of Masonry upon us. We often meet those who have repeated these obligations and gone through all the ceremonies connected with the degrees, and yet, alas, they are not Masons. They were entered, passed, and raised, and to them it was all a dead letter because they did not keep the vows they assumed—live the obligations they took.

No mere forms of initiation ever yet made a Mason good and true. The initiation is the starting point, but it is not the goal. By passing through the ceremonies and assuming the obligations we become members of the great brotherhood and are inducted into the sanctuary where Masonic light sheds her benign rays to enlighten the understanding and purify the soul. But it is not enough that we gain an entrance into the Temple and assume the obligations peculiar to the Craft. The simple entrance of a college does not, make the scholars wise men. When admitted the students has advantages of teacher, books, apparatus, &c., but all these will not avail unless he apply himself to the task and by severe study become master of lessons taught. No more can he who enters the Masonic Order become a Mason without application. Masonic science includes all others, and long and laborious is the labor which conquers all. And strict is the discipline over the passions which will at lenght conquer them and make them tame, and hold them ever in obedience to the dictates of our higher and nobler nature.

But by keeping our vows, by obeying our obligations, by applying ourselves to study and reflection, at lenght we shall conquer ourselves and become the greatest victors known on earth. So shall we be true and genuine Masons, shedding the glorious light for others' weal, which has enlightened our minds and purified our consciences.

DIED;—On Thursday, Nov. 17th inst, at 4:50 p. m., GRANT CONSTANTINE LEWIS, aged 1 year and 3 months, the infant son of James Lewis and Josephine Joubert.

The River.

DEPARTURES MONDAY.
Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 5 p m.
Alexandria, Jno. D. Scully, 5 p m

DEPARTURES TUESDAY.
Vicksburg, R. E. Lee, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 11 a m

DEPARTURES WEDNESDAY.
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Clara S., 5 p m

DEPARTURES THURSDAY.
Arkansas City, J. M. White, 5 p m
Donaldsonville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

DEPARTURES FRIDAY.
Bayou Sara, Fanchon, 5 p m
Plaquemine, Whisper, 11 a m

DEPARTURES SATURDAY.
Vicksburg, Natchez, 5 p m
Bayou Sara, Corona, 5 p m
Ouachita River, Earle, 5 p m
Donaldsouville, Belle of the Coast, 12 m

THE INTER-OCEAN.
CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS
FOR 1881.
The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY,	SEMI-WEEKLY,	DAILY
$1.15.	$2.50.	$10.00,

NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE
and everything that goes to make
First-Class Newspaper,
The Inter-Ocean Has No Superior,

THE DAILY INTER-OCEAN
is the cheapest morning paper published in Chicago.
The LODGES DEPARTMENT in which is published the latest news of the secret orders, is a valuable feature.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN
is published each Monday and Thursday and contains a compendium of the news of the world. An
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
has been added to this edition of the paper and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

THE WEEKLY INTER-OCEAN
has the largest circulation of any political newspaper in the United States. It is a paper for the people and costs only
$1.15, POSTAGE PAID.
THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS
are ably and carefully conducted, and are as reliable as any published in the country.
"OUR CURIOSITY SHOP,"
WOMAN'S KINGDOM, AND
THE HOME DEPARTMENT
will contain leading and interesting features.
AS A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
IS UNEXCELLED.
It is the intention of the proprietors of the INTER OCEAN to spare neither pains nor expense to keep it fully abreast of the times in all things.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
Address THE INTER-OCEAN,
Chicago.

HENDERSON & BYRNES.
84.....TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.....84
Wholesale and Retail Dealears
in every variety of WHISKEYS, GIN, WINES & etc., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of HENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies. June 25 3m.

THE WEEKLY
LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the very *first* essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

PRINTING OFFICE

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

OFFICE—102 CHARTRES STREET

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

Louisiana State Lottery.

THIS IS THE ONLY LOTTERY EVER VOTED ON AND ENDORSED BY THE PEOPLE OF ANY STATE.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a

CAPITAL of 1,000,000

TO WHICH A RESERVED FUND

Of Over $420,000

HAS SINCE BEEN ADDED.

By an OVERWELMING Popular Vote its Franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

The Extraordinary Drawing Of

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1881

Will be Drawn Under the Immediate Supervision and Management of

Genls. G. T. BEAUREGARD, OF LOUISIANA, AND JUBAL A. EARLY, OF VIRGINIA.

IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES.

Over Half a Million Dollars Distributed.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL!

Splendid Chance

FOR A FORTUNE!

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

WILL GIVE AT

New Orleans, La.,

ON

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1881.

A GRAND EXTRA DRAWING.

CLASS M

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	$100,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	50,000
ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	20,000

One Prize to every Nine Tickets.

11,279 Prizes, All Amounting To

$522,500.

THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1881.

Look at the Extraordinary Distribution!

100,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars Each!

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Prizes of	10 000	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	200	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximations of $200 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $100,000 prize, are	$20,000
100 Approximations of $100 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $50,000 prize, are	10,000
100 Approximations of $75 each for the series of fifty numbers on each side of the number drawing the $20,000 prize, are	7,500
11,379 Prizes, amounting to	$522,500

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Fifths, $2; Tenths, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies and at the Central Office at the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, New York Exchange, or draft on New Orleans. Register your letters containing currency, or send by express.

OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT

That in the Drawing of December 13, 1881.

All The Prizes Are Paid On Presentation.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union. Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications, to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President, New Orleans, La.

Same person at No. 212 Broadway, New York.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages; printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent advances in Arts and Science, including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American:

Terms, $3.20 per year, $1 60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send free our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents.

MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts.
Washington, D. C.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year	10 00
Any TWO above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume,) for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household.

Every Number furnishes the largest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

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Harper's Magazine, one year	$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year	4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, one year	10 00
Any Two above named, one year	7 00
Harper's Young People, one year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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THE LATEST AND MOST WONDERDERFUL INVENTION!

EDISON'S

INSTANTANEOUS GUIDE

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PIANO or ORGAN

By which any Child or Person can play any of the Popular Airs at once without STUDY, PREVIOUS PRACTICE, or even Musical Talent. The Company will FORFEIT $1,000 if any Child ten years old fails to play ANY ONE of our Popular Tunes on the PIANO, ORGAN or MELODEON within ONE HOUR after receiving the Music and Instructions, provided said child can count, with the figures before it, from 1 to 100 correctly.

7 Pieces of Music, with Instructions,

Mailed to any address on receipt of $1,00. Enclose one cent postage stamp for Catalogue of Tunes. Agents wanted in every State and County in the Union.

Edison Music Co.,

215 & 217 Walnut Street, Philada., Pa.
Sept 10tf.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable recepatcles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and house-hold sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of foecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of the putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools water closets and vaults, use the following: Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be prinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seven pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be publishe first number of

RIDLEY'S

FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day; with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 50 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free.

Extraordinary Inducements to Agents for 1880. Address

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS,
308, 311, 311½ Grand Street,
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address to STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, $100 a year. Day pupils $2, $1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the

REV. GEO. E CRANSTON, Principal,
180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.
Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.
Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.
Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.
Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington D. C.
A. T. Augusta, M. D., Washington, D. C.
Whitfield Winsey, M. D., Baltimore.
Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.
Mr. W. H. Bishop, sr., Baltimore.
Mr. James T. Bradford, Baltimore.
Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore. 8 3

THE INTER-OCEAN.

CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS

FOR 1881.

The Leading REPUBLICAN Newspaper.

WEEKLY, $1.15.	SEMI-WEEKLY, $2.50.	DAILY $10.00.

NEWS-GETTING,
EDITORIAL ABILITY,
CORRESPONDENCE
and everything that goes to make

First-Class Newspaper,

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Chicago.

HENDERSON & BYRNES.

84.....TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.....84

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

in every variety of WHISKEYS, GINS, WINES & etc., which are offered at the cheapest cash rates possible. Individuals from the country should invariably call at the establishment of HENDERSON & BYRNES, before purchasing their supplies. June 25 3m.

M. M. McLEOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.

JACKSON, MISS.

LOUISIANA DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21. G. U. O. O. F.

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THE WEEKLY

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We enter upon our tenth year pledged to the advocacy of the

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that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

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among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peopleswill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall unflinchingly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

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ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	$100,000
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ONE CAPITAL PRIZE	20,000

One Prize to every Nine Tickets.

11,279, Prizes, All Amounting To

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THE DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF TUESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1881.

Look at the Extraordinary Distribution!

100,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars Each!

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000	50,000
1 Prize of	20,000	20,000
2 Prizes of	10,000	20,000
4 Prizes of	5,000	20,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	20,000
50 Prizes of	500	25,000
100 Prizes of	300	30,000
200 Prizes of	20	40,000
600 Prizes of	100	60,000
10,000 Prizes of	10	100,000

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